

DAILY UNION VEDETTE

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CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the

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Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 8:30 A. M.

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Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at

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ARRIVALS.

Eastern Mails.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

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Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Northern Mails.

From Bannack City, East Idaho, on Saturdays 4 P. M.

From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda

I. D., on Saturdays at 4 P. M.

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From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the

Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete

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A champion brave, alert and strong.

To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

BALTIMORE, May 4th.

A deserter from Lee's army says: He has been all through Lee's fortifications, and thinks them impregnable from a front attack; he also says, the strength of the rebel army is about 80,000; their food and clothing bad; better now than heretofore. The rebel officers pretend to be sanguine of success, but the rank and file are disheartened and less hopeful. The rebel cavalry are nearly starved and unable to stand the fatigue. It is only the fear of being captured that prevents thousands of rebel privates from deserting; all want peace on any terms. He says there are evident preparations at Richmond, for the removal of the archives further South. Lee's fortifications extend many miles back from its present position on the Rapidan.

NEW YORK, May 4th.

Advices to the 30th ult., confirm the evacuation of Washington, N. C., by order of Gen. Butler. After spiking the guns, and the destruction of much property that could not be carried away, it was discovered that the enemy had left for Virginia, leaving only seven companies in the fort at that place. The rebels have already commenced massacring all who have accepted Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation, and are pressing into service all others capable of bearing arms. It was generally believed in the interior, that the capture of Plymouth and evacuation of Washington, would ensure Governor Vance's election (secesh candidate.)

WASHINGTON, May 4th.

The Senate adopted a resolution to-day that the quorum of 70 shall consist of a majority of Senators duly qualified or chosen.

WASHINGTON, May 4th.

Gen. Meade has issued a general order that there are men in the army who refuse to do duty, on the ground that their terms of service have expired, and says it will be made known to such that their conduct being open mutiny, they will be punished with death, without trial, unless they return to their duty, and hereafter any soldier who refuses to do duty on a similar plea, will be instantly shot without any trial whatever. The honor of the service and the necessities of the hour admit of no other disposition of such cases, and the commanding General recommends that the soldiers cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the War Department with respect to their term of service, but has no further word or warning for those who, at a time like the present, choose to defy authority of corps and independent commanders, who are charged with the execution of the order. A draft to fill up deficiencies has been ordered in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota, Kentucky and Indiana.

DENVER, Colo., May 4.

About sixty men of the 1st Colorado cavalry, under Maj. Downing, had a fight yesterday with a band of Cheyennes, the Indians numbering about 900 at Cedar Canon, twenty miles south-east of American Ranch, on the South Platte. The Indians were totally routed and dispersed with a loss of 25 killed, 30 to 40 wounded, and

over 100 prisoners. One soldier killed and one wounded. Gov. Evans has requested Gen. Curtis, Department Commander, to place camps of soldiers at convenient distances along the routes to Colorado, and to have emigrant and supply trains escorted to and from camp to camp. Ample provision will be made to guard emigrants from any possible danger. Late advices from Fort Whipple, Arizona, speak of much trouble to miners from the Apaches, and express the opinion that the subjugation of these Indians is a necessity to the peace and prosperity of the territory. Nothing important from New Mexico.

CHICAGO, May 5th.

The House last evening passed a bill guaranteeing a Republican form of government to the people of the revolted States and providing for their return, by 13 to 59.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4th.

As the earnest spring campaign is about to commence I send the following address of Gen. Meade. Its confident tone, patriotic sentiment and inspiring phrasology, all tend to beget the same tone and spirit in the hearts of the brave men who will soon march on the foe.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4th. Soldiers again now are called upon to advance on the enemy. Now is your country's time, and the occasion is deemed opportune by your commanding General to address you a few words of confidence and caution. You have been reorganized, strengthened and fully equipped in every respect; you form a part of the several armies of your country, and the whole are under the direction of an able and distinguished General who enjoys the confidence of the Government, people and army. Your movements being in co-operation with others, it is of the utmost importance that no effort be left unspared to make it successful. Soldiers, the eyes of the whole country are looking with anxious hope to the blow you are about to strike. It is the most sacred cause that ever called men to arms; remember your homes, your wives and children, and bear in mind that the sooner your enemy is overcome the sooner you will be returned to enjoy the benefits and blessings of peace, bear with patience the hardships and sacrifices you may be called upon to endure; have confidence in your officers and in each other, keep your ranks on the march and on the battlefield, let each man earnestly implore God's blessing and endeavor by his thoughts and action to render himself worthy of the favor he seeks with a clear conscience and strong arms actuated by a high sense of duty, fighting to preserve the Government and institutions handed down to us by our forefathers, and if true to ourselves, victory, under God's blessing, must and will attend our efforts. (Signed,) Geo. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen. Comdg.

NEW YORK, May 5th.

The World's special reiterates that advices from the front had led to a belief that Lee is abandoning his entrenchments on the Rapidan, and retreating inland. There has been no collision between the armies.

A Key West letter announces the arrival of the gunboats Galena, Columbia and Tioga, at that place.

Advices from Fort Myers, Charlotte Harbor, state that on the 20th ult. a detachment of the 38th U. S. colored troops, under Capt. Green, descended on the main land and drove back the rebel force without loss of life, on either side; having captured 300 rebels, they returned on the 25th.

Advices from Mexico to Havana, report that Alvarado has openly declared for Juarez, and is fortifying himself in Acapulco, which is blockaded by French ships. The fortifications of Mazatlan have been bombarded by the French frigate Cordeliere. The French are reported defeated in Oaxaca and Guadalajara, losing the latter place and 600 men. Report also says, that Jalapa will soon be attacked and taken by the Mexicans. The Guadalajara story looks like a canard.

CHICAGO, May 5th.

One account from Fortress Monroe in regard to the evacuation of Little Washington, N. C., says, the city has been laid in ashes by the straggling marines and soldiers, and the Government Naval, Commissary, Ordnance and Quartermaster stores are destroyed. The city is mainly owned by Union people. Forty thousand Federal troops suddenly evacuated Washington in the face of seven companies of rebels, leaving the entire Union people to their tender mercies after burning the houses over their heads.

(When the U. S. steamer left dock,) the screams of the women and children at being abandoned, were pitiful. The indignation against General Butler is very bitter in North Carolina, and a delegation of leading men have gone to Washington to ask his removal. A dispatch says refugees report that the place was burned by the rebels after evacuation.

CAIRO, May 5.

The following has been received in regard to the retrograde movement of our army from Grand Bour. The army left that place on the 31st; first crossing Cane river, coming down between the two rivers. On arriving at a point near the mouth of Cane river, where Gen. Franklin expected to cross, he found the enemy posted on a high eminence, on the opposite side, to dispute his passage. An artillery engagement occurred, lasting all day Saturday, and until Sunday morning. During this engagement Gen. Franklin sent two brigades of infantry up Cane river a few miles, where a crossing was effected. They came down on the enemy's flank, and a spirited fight ensued, lasting two or three hours, and resulted in the position being carried by assault. Our loss is said to be 300 or 400 killed and wounded. The report that we captured 1,000 prisoners and seven guns is not confirmed. Our army then re-crossed, the enemy closing in on their rear. Sharp skirmishing was kept up all the way down. At latest accounts Admiral Porter was still up the river trying to raise the Eastport. If he fails he will blow her up. There are twelve gunboats above the falls, nine of them iron-clads. The transports are all below, except two. No more boats can pass over without being run aground.

CONFEDERATE, May 5th.

Guerrillas made a raid on the railroad this morning, at Hixson, Tennessee, captured three trains and destroyed \$200,000 worth of property belonging to the railroad company.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

New York, May 8th.

Times' correspondent from Jamestown, speaking of Butler's movement, says the project, in which the Lieut.-Gen., after careful examination fully acquiesced, was to advance on Richmond by the James river, get a foot-hold as near the city as possible on the south bank of the stream, interrupt communication with the Rebel Capital southward, and eventually compel evacuation by Lee's army of their strongly fortified position on the Rapidan, thus forcing the rebels to give Grant battle, or move rearward to the walls of their capital. The first step towards organization was made some weeks since by the concentration at Yorktown, from various posts in North Carolina and Virginia, of the great bulk of the 18th corps. With this, nearly all the 10th corps, under Gilmore, was sent to Butler to participate in the movement.

That Yorktown and Gloucester Point, both at the mouth of York river, should have been selected for the rendezvous of these troops, naturally led to the supposition that the advance was to be made up the Peninsula. That deception might be doubly sure, a brigade of Union troops was dispatched by Gen. Butler as late as yesterday, to White House landing, where at sunset they were zealously engaged in felling trees and constructing a military wharf, as if in preparation to facilitate the landing of a large army. All light draft steamers were until the last moment kept at Monroe, whence early yesterday morning they were dispatched to the York river and the work of embarking troops, whose arrangements had all been previously made. Gen. Butler's orders to his subordinates required them to repair to Hampton Roads as quickly as possible, where they should anchor for the night. At daybreak the advance of the troops moved up the James river convoyed by an army of gunboats under Graham, and five monitors and eleven gunboats under Rear Admiral Lee. The cavalry branch of the expedition was commanded by Gen. Kautz, who with several thousand white troops left Suffolk, Va., also at daylight yesterday morning. The point at which he aims primarily is Hickford on the Petersburg, Richmond and Weldon road.

Gen. Kautz received a roving commission, and may penetrate as far as Weldon, starting up the Peninsula. Another smaller cavalry force set out at the same time, its object being to create a diversion in our favor by keeping the rebels excited and attacking outposts. This expedition will try to cross the Chickahominy at Bottoms Bridge, and make its way to the main body of the James river. Gen. Butler has taken possession of Wilson's wharf and Fort Fowhatten. The distance between the two points is seven miles; both of them are strong positions. City Point became ours without a struggle. The Union forces are securely planted in a splendidly advantageous position within 15 miles of the rebel Capital. Before night fall the greater part of the immense army will be disembarked. Our line will stretch across the narrow strip of land—the right resting on the James river and then passing over the Appomattox, will prolong the line so that it will reach to the James river again, holding that almost insular position called Bermuda Hundred. Entrenched here, with both flanks protected by gunboats, we can bid defiance to the rebels. This position is also considered admirable for so seriously threatening Richmond. Lee's army is now between two fires, and should our cavalry raid seriously impair his communications with the South, starvation will be added to his other troubles.

WASHINGTON, May 8th.
Reports from the front to 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, say there have been two days severe fighting. On Thursday and Friday it was believed the enemy were retiring. Our wounded were being sent to the rear, showing that we had lost no ground. It is believed our forces are pressing forward. Reports from Chattanooga to five in the afternoon, Saturday, say McPherson is operating against the enemy's communication with Rome

through Wilson and Reidsville. The Washington Star says, were we at liberty to mention facts within our knowledge, we could demonstrate that Lee has occasion to dread the strategy of our military operations, as well as the rigor with which they have been pressed. The line of attack made by Lee in fighting, on Thursday and Friday, was nearly at right angles with Grant's line of advance, Orange Court-House being his base and Head-Quarters. The forced march of a day and night by Burnside from Manassas, by which he got his troops to Grant's support on Thursday night, is said to have even surpassed his brilliant forced march to East Tennessee, by which he surprised the enemy there.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 7th.

On the 5th inst., the 1st and 2d regiments, colored cavalry, under Col. West, made a dash across the Chickahominy, and two companies dashed into the camp of the 46th Virginia cavalry, killing thirty rebels and pursued them within ten miles of Richmond. On the 6th our forces who had landed at City Point, moved on Petersburg when the enemy immediately set fire to the place and abandoned it. On the morning of the same day the gunboat Commodore Jones while on picket duty in the James river, near Turkey bend, was blown up by a torpedo. Several officers were killed, and fifty men killed and wounded.

NEW YORK, May 9th.
The *Times'* special from Washington the 8th says: The latest news received from the army was up to 7 o'clock yesterday evening, up to which time, Grant fully maintained his position. The fighting on Thursday and Friday, was very severe, with only skirmishing on Saturday. Lee's first onset was made upon our left, then fell upon our center, and finally upon the right, where the hardest contest took place; here the rebels charged upon our lines twice, but were repulsed each time with a severe loss. Hancock's corps charged back twice, and at one time entered that portion of the enemy's entrenchments commanded by A. P. Hill, but at length were compelled to fall back. Seymour's division, and Hancock's corps, were badly cut up. Generals Wadsworth and Bartlett, were badly wounded. The rebels were reported retreating yesterday morning.

WASHINGTON, May 8.
At midnight a special correspondent, writing from Head-Quarters, Wilderness Tavern, Friday evening, gives the following intelligence of the great battle on Friday: Day has closed upon a terrible fought field. The army of the Potomac has added another to its many murderous conflicts. Lee's tactics so energetically employed at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville of throwing his whole army first upon one wing and then upon another, has again been brought to bear, but the army of the Potomac has repulsed the enemy with tremendous onslaught, and stands to-night in the same position it assumed this morning. The first attempt was made upon our right, somewhat weakened in numbers by the battle of yesterday, but the old 2d corps nobly stood its ground. The enemy hurled themselves upon Sedgwick, and once or twice gained temporary advantage, but the old veterans of this corps nobly rallied, and repulsed the rebels with fearful slaughter. About half past four Lee made a feint upon the whole line, then suddenly fell with his whole force upon Sedgwick, driving him back temporarily, but the advantage was soon regained and the rebels hurled back with great loss. It is believed at Head-Quarters that Lee has withdrawn from the front. Although he has been signally repulsed in all his attacks, nothing but the nature of the battlefield prevented it from being a crushing defeat. The loss on both sides is heavy, but at this hour I cannot give an estimate. Advices, believed to be trustworthy, represent Butler has cut all railroad communications south of Richmond.

NEW YORK, May 9th.
The Copperheads comment at length upon the situation, but owing to the meagre accounts of operations received thus far, are cautious in their opinions.

The Tribune says, it cannot undertake to say from any information yet received, that Grant won a decisive victory on the Rapidan, but, nevertheless, believes that regarded as a part of the campaign movements, the battles of last week are an assurance of final success.

The Herald says, all thus far known of the operations of our armies, are full of encouragement, and it seems safe to believe we are successful on the whole.

Butler's operations south of Richmond go on admirably. The news from Sherman's department is also good.

The Times says, from all we can learn or judge, we think a highly favorable view of the battle and its results, may be taken.

The World says, we await the result not without hope, but still with much apprehension.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE EAST BANNACK CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four-horse coaches via Bordeleau's Valley and the Snake River.

Schedule Time—5 days and 5 hours.

Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Birrane, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

APRIL 24. **L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.**

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the best and safest Ferry on Snake River and is running at LOWER RATES than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS AND FREIGHTERS.

To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this Ferry for the simple reason that it is the best and easiest road to any of the above places.

MEEEKS & GIBSON,
Proprietors Lower Ferry.

GEORGE W. CLEVELAND. ROBERT HERRFORD.

CLEAVELAND & HEREFORD,
Auction and Commission Merchants,

Capacious Storage, etc., etc.

APRIL 24. **Nevada City, Idaho Territory.**

W. L. HALLAY, G. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,
BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

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New York, Philadelphia, Boston, etc.

San Francisco, California.

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Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.

APRIL 24. **Clark & Co.,**

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN,

GOLD DUST

AND EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

APRIL 24.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE,

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godber's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.

APRIL 24.

ASSAY OFFICE.

A. W. MEARING,

formerly of New York City,

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now pre-

pared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas.

APRIL 24.

PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO.,

BANKERS,

AUSTIN, N. Y.

Draw on

Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and

San Francisco.

Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants

and other securities.

Purchase Bullion, and Advance on the same for Coin

age at the Mint.

Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a

general Banking business.

APRIL 24.

H. W. THRELFALL,

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ASSAY OFFICE

OR

TECHNICAL CO.

AUSTIN, Nevada Territory.

Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description.

Melted and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coin.

We guarantee the correctness of our Assays.

All business connected with assay will be promptly

and accurately attended to.

APRIL 24.

MADELEINE CHICAS YE BENEDICT & CO.'S ARTIFICIAL ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A very weak and

delicate sort of Bitter Balsam and

This valuable preparation containing a highly-concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach, and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by stronger balsams, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for those who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Benedict & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable.

BENEDICT & CO., Proprietors.

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